

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1776.

THE

[NUMBER 1736.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN



JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, published the 24 Nov. 1775.

Flour at 20¢ per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of Buck Flour to weigh
1lb. 8½s. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel of 56	34	Beef per Barrel	40
Flour	19	Pork	65
Brown Bread	12	Salt	3
West-India Rum	4	Indies tea,	
New-England do.	6	Chocol. per Don.	19
Muscovado Sugar	6	Bees Wax	1
Single ref'd ditto	1	Indian Corn per Bush.	3
Molasses	2	Wood	28 to 30

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and
Setting, till Thursday next.

	High	Water	H. M.	Low	Water
Thursday	12	7	after 7	before 1	next Sunday
Friday	13	8	7	1	
Saturday	14	9	8	2	
Sunday	15	10	9	3	
Monday	16	11	10	4	
Tuesday	17	12	11	5	
Wednesday	18	1	12	6	

Days 9 Hours 56 min. the 1st.

In the PRESS, and will be published as soon as possible,
And SOLD by W. and T. BRADFORD, at the
London Coffee-house, Philadelphia.A NEW EDITION, (with LARGE and INTER-
ESTING ADDITIONS, as will be expressed
at the time of PUBLISHING,) OF

COMMON SENSE,

Addressed to the Inhabitants of America.

"Man knows no Master save creating Heaven,
Or those whom choice and common good or-
dains."

Thompson.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The agreeable reception which this Pamphlet
has met with, and the great demand for the same,
has induced the publisher of the first edition to
print a second edition thereof, unknown to the Author,
who expressly directed him not to proceed therein with-
out leave, because that large Additions would be
made thereto. Wherefore the new Edition, adver-
tised by the Printer of the First, is without the intended
Additions.

That which is now in the Press, and will be
sold by W. and T. BRADFORD, (by appointment
of the Author) will, notwithstanding the additions,
be reduced to one half the price of the former one,
(with allowance to those who take quantities) in
order to accommodate it to the abilities of all ranks
of men. Several hundreds are already bespoke;
and the demand is ordered to Virginia. A Dutch
Edition is likewise in the Press.

THE MONITOR, No. XIII.

Concerning the Danger of the Church.

AMONG all the wicked devices,
which the domestic enemies of
the Colonies have contrived to
poison the minds of men, with
sentiments injurious to their own interests,
there is hardly any more false and ridicu-
lous than the outcry of danger to the
CHURCH.—An opinion has been indis-
criminatingly spread, that all the present combus-
tion has its original in a plot to overturn the
church, and to reduce the whole continent
under Presbyterian discipline and doctrine.
Nothing can give us a more striking idea to
what wretched shifts our antagonists have
been driven, than their being necessitated to
infect such an opinion, in support of their
party; while nothing is a plainer demon-
stration of the weakness and prejudice of man-
kind, than the great degree of credit so gla-
ring an imposition has obtained.

It would be no mean argument, against
the suggestion to say, that the ideas of men,
in this age, respecting the rights of confi-
dence, in religious matters, are much more
liberal and improved, than they formerly
were. Experience has fully taught the folly
and cruelty of that persecuting spirit, which
used, in times past, to animate rival secta-
ries. In this country, where the different
Protestant sects enjoy nearly a parity of pri-
vileges, to suppose that one of them would
project and undertake to exterminate the
rest; and that too, through all the calamities
and disasters of a civil war, would imply
an extreme of religious quixotism, little
compatible with the temper of these enlight-
ened days. But to wave all general presump-
tions, I will venture to assert, that the un-
derstanding, with which the Dissenters are ac-
cused, from the situation of the Colonies, is
too difficult and hazardous to be conceived
by them, unless they were actuated with a
spirit of fanaticism and enthusiastic fury, sur-
passing that, which armed all Christendom,
against the Mahometan empire, in the me-
morable times of the Crusades, or holy wars.

The first step to accomplish their design,
must be the establishment of an independent

empire in America. However affairs in their
future progress may chance to lead to such
an issue, by reason of the intolerable oppres-
sion of the ministry; they must have been
madmen, who could have planned, from the
beginning of our disorders, a thing so con-
trary to all the long standing prejudices and
attachments of the Colonies. So vast an
enterprise exceeds the circumscribed views
and limited purposes of the human mind.—
The most distant idea of it could never have
entered into the heads of any but men of the
most adventurous spirits, of whom there are
but few; and these could never reasonably
hope to be able to influence all America to
embrace a scheme of so extraordinary and pe-
rilous a nature. The supposition, I oppose,
excludes the reality of those grievances, which
are the ostensible motives of our conduct;
and imputes all our contention to the fac-
tious intrigues of designing enthusiasts. How
could such men expect, by their fallacious
pretences, to engage all the Colonies, com-
posed of various religious denominations, in
a contest to preserve their liberty, when it
was not in the least endangered? a contest
which was in fact only intended to procure
an universal dominion to their own sect, over
all others? And by what fascination, have
they so far succeeded, as to have drawn far
the greatest part of the Continent into the
snare, and to have gained over to their side,
men of every persuasion, eminent for their
fortune, probity and abilities?

For argument sake, let us suppose an in-
dependency to take place. The same union
and harmony, which were necessary to bring
it about, would be equally necessary for its
support. A common interest would oblige us
to avoid all discord and animosity, to
form and cherish a well compacted govern-
ment, capable of affording general security
to all, and of preventing the effects of
every kind of rivalry. Without this, we
should destroy ourselves.—Intestine broils
would exhaust and enfeeble us, in such a
manner, as to make us an easy prey to any
common foreign enemy. A mutual interest
is always the strongest band of mutual friend-
ship; and such would be our situation, that
we could not materially violate the latter,
without effectually overthrowing the former.
The Presbyterians, supposing them ever so
bigotted & intolerant, would be constrained,
from the most urgent inducements of self-preservation,
to bridle their inclinations and to refrain
from all encroachments on other profes-
sions. For such encroachments would inevita-
bly kindle a civil war of the fiercest kind, be-
cause inflamed on both sides, by the impulses
of religion; which, besides more immediate
mischief, would reduce us to such a debilitat-
ed condition, as to invite the attacks of
external foes, against whom, it would be im-
possible to defend ourselves. Thus, should
they even gain the mastery in the contest,
they would be sure to reap nothing but mul-
tiple inconveniences, for the present, and
certain destruction for the future. In gen-
eral, it may be advanced with safety, that
should Britain compel us to be divorced from
her; whatever diversity there may be in re-
ligious sentiments, or difference between
some inferior interests of the colonies, their
grand, their essential interests are so insepa-
rably interwoven, that these must control
every lesser consideration, and will secure
peace and concord among ourselves.

But how does it appear that such a scheme
would be practicable to the dissenters? The
first glimmering of their intention would natu-
rally confederate all other sects with the one
attacked, from a sense of common danger;
for they must be sensible, that they would
all, sooner or later, share the same fate. The
same rage for spiritual domination, which
prompted the subversion of the CHURCH,
would be inconsistent with the safety of
every other religious institution, different
from their own. This consequence would
be evident to all, and induce all to make a
common cause, for the protection of each
other. Such a combination would be too
powerful to be vanquished by the Presby-
terians alone. In every light, the project
appears too wicked, impolitic, absurd and
desperate, to allow a suspicion, that they
could entertain the most remote thoughts
of it.

Let facts speak for themselves. It is at-
tempted to persuade us, that some terrible
Presbyterian plot is at the bottom of all our

troubles. What then are the claims of abso-
lute parliamentary authority over us? What
are the acts for carrying them into execu-
tion, and the armies sent to enforce those
acts? Are these all Presbyterian phantoms
conjured up to affright and bewilder us?
Every man of information, every man that
has eyes to read, ears to hear, and an intel-
lect to comprehend, knows they are dread-
ful realities. Or did the Presbyterians bribe
the ministry to make these attempts upon
our liberties, in order to give them a founda-
tion, on which to build the superstructure
of their spiritual babel?—The origin of our
disorders is evidently to be found in those
infringements of our civil privileges, which
seem to have formed the principal object of
British policies, for several years past.

The Presbyterians are not the only peo-
ple who have undertaken the contest. All
denominations have embarked in it with
them, and as readily as they did. The peo-
ple of Virginia and Maryland are almost
a man CHURCHMEN. Those of North
and South-Carolina are, far the greater part
of them, the same. And yet these four co-
lonies are remarkably zealous and unanim-
ous in the cause of liberty. They have
been from the first, foremost in every spirited
measure, and still continue to distinguish
themselves by their zeal and activity. Many
of the warmest friends in Philadelphia, Geor-
gia, the Jerseys, in short in every colony, are
Churchmen. Even in this province, where
some have laboured to make it a religious
party affair, numbers of the warmest in op-
position to the parliament, are Episcopali-
ans. How comes all this to pass, if the
whole be a Presbyterian contrivance? It is
paying too high a compliment to the under-
standing of the Presbyterians, and too gross
an insult to that of the Churchmen, to sup-
pose that former have been able to deceive
the latter, throughout the continent, in a
manner so destructive to their most impor-
tant concerns.

A large majority of the Continental Con-
gress, who have directed all our measures,
are Churchmen; and I have good autho-
rity to say, they take a very active part in
every deliberation and resolution, that is en-
acted. This alone is sufficient to prove the
whole charge, against the Presbyterians, to
be a mere fiction, basely employed to mislead
the credulous and bigotted; and to prevent
their concurring in the defence of themselves,
their country, and their posterity.

I take this occasion to observe, that I was
myself educated in the bosom of the Church,
and have since seen no reason to renounce
the principles of my education. As a well
wisher to it, I would caution those, who un-
der the vizard of friendship, are taking the
most infallible methods to injure it. Let
them recollect, that the indolent zeal
of certain prelates, and other episcopal cler-
gymen, in the time of Charles the first, to
sanctify the tyranny of the prince, is assigned
by historians, as one great cause of the po-
pular torrent running so violently in favour
of Presbyterianism, as it did in those days.

There could be no better way, at this ses-
sion, to alienate the affections of people from
the Church, than by confounding its cause
with that of the ministry. Men will pre-
sently learn to associate the ideas, and to
transfer their aversion from one to the other.
It is the worst policy imaginable, for the
Church, in certain zealots, to pretend a dis-
sent from the popular measures, as Church-
men. Many friends, lovers of civil liberty,
of less discernment than zeal, will begin to
fancy there is something in the Church, un-
propitious to their favourite passion; and
will grow gradually attached to any other
sect among whom they meet with sentiments
and principles more conformable to their
own. *Sed verbum sapienti.*

[Omitted in our last for want of Room.]

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. Carolina) Dec. 8.

We are glad to inform our readers, that
the troubles which have lately disturbed our
western frontiers are now, in a great mea-
sure, removed, and from the measures adopted
by the Provincial Congress, and pursued by
the Council of Safety, we have now a pro-
spect of peace and quietness, in a very short
time, being restored in those parts.

The following is the best account of
the transactions, in that quarter, that we
have been able to collect.

"About six weeks ago, Mr. Robert Cun-
ningham, of ninety six, who had taken a
very active part in the disturbances last sum-
mer, and who refused to accede to the treaty
concluded by the Hon. William Henry Dray-
ton with the insurgents, was taken prisoner,
brought to town and put in goal, where, he
still remains. His friends, upon being in-
formed of this, gathered in a body, with
his brother Patrick Cunningham at their
head, intending, as it is supposed, to make re-
parations. Our late Council of Safety, at that
time, had sent 1000 lb. of gunpowder and
1000 lb. of lead to the lower Cherokee Indi-
ans, who were in great want of ammunition
for hunting, and who had given the strong-
est assurances of observing a strict neutrality
in the present unhappy dispute. This, Cun-
ningham's party, determined to take posses-
sion of, which they easily effected, it being
escorted only by a few rangers, whom they
allowed to depart. The Congress was sit-
ting when advice of this outrage was re-
ceived, and they determined immediately to
adopt such measures as would effectually
prevent the evil in future. They accordingly
ordered Colonels Richardson, Thomson,
Neel and Thomas, to march with a body of
rangers and militia. Major James Maylon,
with about 46 men of the rangers, and Ma-
jor Andrew Williamson, with about 460 of
the militia, hearing that the insurgents were
increasing daily in numbers, and threatening
while there was no apparent opposition, to
ravage the country, joined their forces; and
upon the 17th of last month, having received
certain intelligence that the enemy were
within a few miles of them, hastily erected a
light, square breast-work of old fence rails,
joined to a barn on a spot of clear ground;
on which, in proper places, they fixed a few
swivel guns. On the next day, and before
the breast-work was quite finished, they were
surrounded by about 2000 of the malecon-
tents, that were led on by Major Joseph
Robinson, who sent a message to Major May-
lon and Williamson, desiring that they and
their men should lay down their arms, and
surrender themselves prisoners, which was
rejected with disdain. The goal which is
about 300 yards distant from the fort, was
taken possession of by Robinson's party who
had likewise cut off all communication be-
tween the blockade and the only spring of
water near it. On the same day, they took
two men belonging to the rangers or militia,
prisoners, upon which there began a smart
firing on both sides, and was continued with
little intermission till Tuesday at sunset.
Notwithstanding the party in the fort were
without water near two days, yet, animated
by the example of their commanders, they
determined to endure every extremity rather
than submit. On Tuesday evening, Major
Maylon received a message from Major Rob-
inson, offering a cessation of hostilities for
20 days, which was agreed to. At that
time, Major Maylon and Williamson had
nearly expended their ammunition, a cir-
cumstance they had the address to conceal
from their men. Of our party 14 were
wounded, one mortally; of the enemy it is
known several (some say 52) were killed,
and many wounded; but particulars are
concealed: That their loss exceeds ours is
not to be doubted, else why should 2000
men make advances for a suspension of hos-
tilities to 500, whom they had a few days be-
fore insolently demanded to surrender at
discretion?"

"The last accounts from the back coun-
try inform us, that Col. Richardson, was
on his march, and near the habitation of
the rebels against liberty with near 3000
men; and that Col. Polk, of North Caro-
lina, had set out to join him with 600 men;
so that, when all our troops are united, there
will be a body of upwards of 4000 men, a
force, without doubt, sufficient to restore
peace and good order in these parts."

"We have undoubted authority to assure
the public, that since the foregoing ac-
counts, the insurgents have been entirely
crushed, the principal movers in this wicked
business have been taken and carried to
Charlestown, where they are now closely
confined, many who were only instruments
in their hands have received forgiveness, and
been dismissed. The Frontiers are now in a
state of peace."

A vessel having lately arrived at Falmouth, (New-England) with London Papers, to the second of November, which were immediately sent to the Congress at Philadelphia. It is supposed, the following advices from the Philadelphia Papers of last Saturday, are collected from these Papers.

LONDON, October 23.

Extract of a letter from the Downs, Dec. 20.

LAST night in a violent gale, the ship Alice, Frigate, from London to Dublin; Success, Wallace, from Petersburg, for Barcelona; Mary, Marshall, from Perth, for Gibraltar; and five others (but cannot get their names) having lost their anchors and cables, were obliged to run on shore on Sandwich Bars, and most of them are bilged, but are in hopes of saving part of their cargoes and materials. We do not hear of any lives being lost.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth Oct. 20.

Yesterday arrived at Spithead, his Majesty's ship Syren, from the Downs, with several transports under convoy bound to Boston; but as the wind blows strong at W. S. W. cannot get their names.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, Oct. 19.

Sir Peter Parker, who now commands his Majesty's ship Barfleur, of 50 guns, under Sir James Douglas, who is Admiral of the Squadron here, is appointed to command his Majesty's ship Bristol, of 50 guns, now at Chatham; and is to be second in command at Boston, in America, with a broad pendant.

More than four hundred hogs and dead sheep were driven on shore in the high winds on Thursday in Cowes Road.

The prisoners in Newgate are much enraged with the Americans for refusing to receive any more transports from England; they complain they are greater sufferers by the American dispute than any other of his Majesty's subjects; for, say they, it we are sent to the colonies, the Americans vow they will hang us if we land, and our countrymen will hang us if we return.

Three more battalions are ordered from Ireland for America.

TOWER OF LONDON, Oct. 24.

Between the hours of nine and ten yesterday morning, Mr. Staveland, of Half-moon Street, Piccadilly, and Mr. Mann, of Queen Anne Street, Westminster (both King's messengers) attended by a constable, repaired to the house of Stephen Sayre, Esq; in Oxford Street. An excuse to obtain an interview with Mr. Sayre, these beggarly catch-polls of power pretended, that a Forged Draught, for two hundred pounds had been issued by the Bank of which Mr. Sayre is proprietor. Obtaining by such rascally means the interview they desired, Mr. Sayre no sooner appeared than the catch-polls acquainted him that they had an order signed by Lord Rochford, one of the Secretaries of State, to take him into custody, on a charge of high Treason; and to search for, seize, and carry with them, such of his papers as they might deem essential for their purpose.

Mr. Sayre heard the summons with composure, and obeyed it with a manly dignity. Conscious of his innocence, and in a perfect reliance on his own integrity, he permitted the government ruffians to plunder his secretaries, to ransack his boxes, and to pillage his bureau. No sooner did they lay their hands on a letter from Mrs. Macaulay (sister to the Lord Mayor elected) and another letter, addressed to "the Liberator of London," under the signature of "Bernard's Ghost," than they seized them with the hand of rapacity, and carried them off with as little feeling as men unaccustomed to honesty, in the service of Government, usually experience.

Mr. Sayre expressed his readiness to accompany the King's Catch-polls to Lord Rochford's house, having previously dispatched a servant to Mr. Reynolds, requesting his attendance with the utmost expedition. The King's Messengers, Tuletakers, or Catch-polls (call them which you will) conducted Mr. Sayre to the presence of Lord Rochford; and, left justice should perceive the villany of oppression, her eyes were blinded—for Sir John Fielding was present. An information from one Richardson (an Adjutant of the guards) was read. The charge contained in this information, was to the following purport:

"That Stephen Sayre, Esq; had expressed to him, the said Richardson; an intention of seizing the King's person, as his Majesty went on Thursday to the Parliament House; also an intention of taking possession of the Tower, and of overturning the present government."

After this information had been read, Mr. Sayre replied to the separate charges with that fort of composure which ever accompanies heart-felt innocence; he stated how very lightly he was acquainted with Adjutant Richardson, the informer; he mentioned the only conversation which had ever passed between them; and he was about to enter more largely into the details of the charge, when it was announced to Lord

Rochford and the blind Justice, "that Mr. Reynolds demanded immediate admittance to his client." That the obedience of courts might not be laid aside, several messengers pailed, but that which could not be denied as a matter of Right, was soon, very courteously granted as a matter of favour. Sir Reynolds was admitted, because it was impossible, consistent with justice, to refuse his admittance. Having been introduced to Lord Rochford and Sir John Fielding, the latter put the following question to Mr. Reynolds:

"Is it Mr. Sayre's desire that you should attend in his behalf?"

Mr. Reynolds replied in the affirmative. Sir John Fielding, with a greater share of audacity than decorum, said, "that this was not true." Mr. Reynolds, with a very proper degree of spirit, replied, "that Sir John Fielding, as a Magistrate might say, that which as a gentleman he could not justify." The blind Knight then desired that it might be asked of Mr. Sayre "Whether he had sent for Mr. Reynolds?" Mr. Sayre replied, "he had sent for him, without mentioning the place where he was to attend."

These particulars being adjusted, it was agreed that Mr. Reynolds might attend the private examination of his friend. The first advice Mr. Reynolds gave to Mr. Sayre was this, "that he should answer no interrogatories which Lord Rochford or Sir John Fielding might propound; and that he should not sign any paper."

The information which contained the charge, was a second time read at the request of Mr. Sayre, who smiling at the recital, Mr. Reynolds joined in the laugh, and said, "that the whole was too ridiculous to be seriously attended to." An altercation then ensued between Mr. Reynolds and Adjutant Richardson the Informer. The two Middlesex Justices, Lord Rochford and Sir John Fielding, were requested by the informer, to silence Mr. Reynolds. He favoured them the trouble by observing, "that he should always pay a proper deference to authority, but whatever he had there said of the Informer, he would repeat in any other place whatever."

Mr. Reynolds then told Lord Rochford, "that if after consulting the great law officers of state, (which his Lordship would of course) as the information did not amount to a direct charge against Mr. Sayre, his Lordship should think himself warranted to receive bail, ample and sufficient bail should be given; but if it was thought warrantable to commit, he scorned to ask a favour for his client."

Mr. Sayre was ordered into an adjacent apartment, and he was soon afterwards committed a close prisoner to the TOWER.

It would be a scandalous omission to conclude this narrative without doing justice to the behaviour of Mr. Sayre. As a subject of a free state, his demeanor was manly; as a Patriot he was intrepid; as a Gentleman it was polite. He treated the malice of Informers with the utmost contempt; the facility of informations, when preferred by the creatures, and countenanced by the authority of government, this he smiled at with ineffable disdain. "The unhappy effects of such informations, government (Mr. Sayre said) had amply experienced by giving ear to a Bernard and Hutchinson. By false informations, and the vilest of suggestions, these men had consented to become the willing instruments in carrying on the purposes of a bloody minded administration. But whatever Informers government might encourage, integrity was a shield which would protect men of honour from their shafts. Defended by that shield, Mr. Sayre said, he should enter the apartments of a prison, conscious that they would prove a safe asylum for virtue."

The Duke of Grafton, on Thursday in the House of Lords, to the astonishment of almost every body, drew out his whole artillery against administration; he said, the part they were taking against America, was equally disgraceful to statesmen and Britons, as it was injurious to the rights of humanity;—that he trembled for the dismemberment of to great a part of our empire, which he had no doubt would be effected, if some special check was not given to the dreadful operations of war;—that if administration was determined to go on, all he could do, would be to give them every opposition in his power, and that he would not be restrained from this on any consideration whatever;—that he should make all kinds of business, nay even sickness itself bend to this duty, for that if his health would not otherwise permit it, he would be carried in a litter to the house. Likewise the Bishop of Peterborough, in a strain suitable to the dignity of his profession, pressed with great humanity the stoppage of human blood.

The popular party is strengthened this session with the Duke of Grafton, the Bishop of Peterborough, General Conway, and most of their connections in both Houses.

A letter from Pembroke, dated the 25th instant, mentions, that several pieces of

wrecks, and a great many dead bodies were continually coming on shore there, some without legs and others without arms, &c. two more were seen floating without heads.

By virtue of a Habeas Corpus granted on Thursday night by Lord Mansfield, Stephen Sayre, Esq; was on Saturday morning at ten o'clock conveyed by the proper officers from the Tower to Lord Mansfield's house in Bloomsbury Square. Messrs. Adair, Dayrell, Lucas, Alleyne, and Lee, attended on the part of Mr. Sayre; and White, partner with the Solicitor of the Treasury, on the part of the crown. After the two first mentioned counsel had disported for some little time on the impropriety of Mr. Sayre's being committed to close confinement by virtue of the warrant of commitment, which only conveyed a general charge; and Mr. White having declared that he had no instructions to oppose the bail, his Lordship called for the warrant of commitment; and immediately after perusing it, pronounced, that he had not the least doubt of Mr. Sayre's being entitled to bail; as he observed, that that gentleman was only charged with treasonable practices, and that he (L. M.) should not have refused the bail if Mr. Sayre had come without any counsel. Bail was accordingly directly offered and accepted, viz. Mr. Sayre himself in 500l. and John Reynolds and Coote Purdon, Esq; in 250l. each.

Mr. Sayre very politely thanked Lord Mansfield for his readiness in granting the writ, and consequently giving him his personal liberty, at the same time observing, that he hoped his Lordship would join with him "in looking back with veneration on the wisdom and spirit of our ancestors, in guarding the subject by such effectual barriers against the inroads of despotism in the work of time." To which his Lordship replied, "I hope so too; Mr. S. let us both act constitutionally, and we shall fall into no difficulties or dangers."

Mr. Sayre afterwards returned with his lady to their house in Oxford Street; and his friends to their respective homes.

The Lord Mayor was present, and received very politely by Lord Mansfield.

Oct. 29 The Argo, a transport, bound from Cork to Quebec, with three companies of the 46th regiment on board, left Cork on the 18th instant, and has not since been heard of.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, Oct. 30.

Letters are received here from Labrador and Newfoundland. From the former we learn, that there was a violent gale of wind at N. N. E. the 13th of September, which drove every ship on the coast ashore, except the Mary; one is lost, viz. the Jenny, of Bristol, when just arrived from a coasting trip; part of her cargo was landed, and the rest likely to be saved, being salmon; no cod fish were on board; four other vessels are on shore, and it is doubtful if any one can be got off; of fifteen shallops that were fishing, eight only got safe; seven are missing. The accounts from St. John's are of the same date. Between 2000 and 3000 persons are supposed to be lost; boats sunk; houses, flakes, and stages blown down; a number of ships on shore, many of which cannot be got off.

Upwards of 600 vessels which used to be employed in the American trade, are now laid up in the river without employ.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday Oct. 31.

THIS day, though the House sat but a short time, they went through a great deal of private business.

The resolution of Monday, "that a supply be granted to his Majesty," was reported and agreed to, and a Committee of Supply accordingly appointed.

Hon. Mr. Matham gave notice, that if no satisfaction was intended to be given relative to the measures of introducing Hanoverian troops into the dominions of Great Britain, without the previous consent of Parliament, he would in a few days move for leave to bring in a bill of indemnity; but it would spare him the trouble, if the minister would now rise and tell him, whether he or his friends had such a bill in contemplation.

Lord North said, that he could not, with all the attention and little abilities he was master of, see the measure in the light that he understood several other gentlemen did; that however, as an individual member he should not oppose it. He said he had consulted several persons on whose judgment he could confide, and they all agreed a bill of indemnity was never passed but in cases where private actions lay, and damages might be sought; that in the only two instances, which happened of late years the permitting the importation of raw hides, and prohibiting the exportation of corn; the reasons assigned for passing bills of indemnity on both those occasions were, that private separation might be pursued by an action at law. These, his Lordship said were his ideas. If taken upon any other ground, it might go to an impeachment, and might affect his head; but he was quite easy on that head, because he could not be yet persuaded that he had acted improperly or illegally in advising the measure. He concluded by offering to the consideration of the House, a resolution which he was willing to submit to, and which he hoped would satisfy all parties. He read part of it, but it did not seem settled. It expressed great thanks to his Majesty for his care and solicitude for the interest of his people; and by dark constructive implication, it might be supposed to bear a meaning that might be again interpreted into something like a claim, that the present measure should not be brought into precedent on any future occasion.

Mr. Matham replied, the resolution was by no means satisfactory, and that a vote of one House of Parliament ought never to be permitted to supersede the law of the land; & sides it would be delicate of the ascertaining of those facts always necessary to ascertain what is or is not the law of the land.

Lord North answered, that if a vote of one House was not sufficient, a conference might be held with the other, and the matter laid before his Majesty by way of address, by which means it would come under the cognizance of every branch of the Legislature.

Gove. Johnson said, he was neither satisfied with the intended motion, nor proposed resolution. He remembered very well at the time of passing the last bill of indemnity, for prohibiting the exportation of corn, there was a speech attributed to Lord Mansfield, who, when he was asked, by the Governor, could ride the horse of Liberty, most truly; where, instead of speaking of private actions, or approving of bills of indemnity, he contended that nothing but a downright pardon, reciting the crime, should be a proper indemnification for those who should advise his Majesty to supersede the laws.

Mr. Matham then gave notice, that he should, in pursuance of what he first suggested, move the House for leave to bring in a bill of indemnity.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Wednesday, Nov. 1.

THE Duke of Richmond moved in the House of Lords, for leave to enter a Protest, in the name of himself and other Lords, against the Address of the House presented to the King on Friday last, which was agreed to. It is a rule of the House, that Protests should be entered the next day after the decision of any business, which made it necessary to ask leave of the House, upon that occasion.

The Duke of M. then made an introductory speech to the following motion; that the House is of opinion, that introducing any part of the King's Electoral troops, or any other foreign troops whatever, into the service of the Crown of Great Britain, previous to the consent of Parliament, is dangerous and unconstitutional.

Lord Rochford, in reply, entered into a justification of the measure, as safe, constitutional, and expedient, on which ground he moved the previous question; that is, to take the sense of the House whether the depending motion shall be put.

An interesting debate followed, and the speakers in support of the previous question, or, in favour of the legality and expediency of the measure of employing the Electoral troops, were the Lords Talbot, Rochford, Weymouth, Denbigh, and the Lord Chancellor. In support of the Duke of M. and his friends, the Duke of Grafton and Richmond, and the Lords Ellingham, Lyttelton, Shelburne and Camden.

In the course of the debate all the old arguments, respecting the American contest, were repeated, pro and con, but

The Duke of Grafton threw out some new information; purporting, that at a proper time, he would lay before the House a sketch of the force and capacities required to carry on the war against America, and of the burthen some taxes that would follow; his Grace nobly declared, that he could not say long support administration, unless the ministry changed their conduct against America; and in the strongest terms he condemned the measure of embarking the Hanoverian troops before the meeting of Parliament.

Lord Camden spoke for a considerable time.—His Lordship, after having gone through the question first moved, left it on a sudden, and went into the great field of American disputes, and the measures taken by Parliament the last session.—He observed the Ministers had acknowledged themselves to have been deceived. He said the great deceiver lay somewhere hid, and called upon him to come forth and declare himself. He pointed out several instances where they had been deceived, and by reason of which the flower of his Majesty's army had been destroyed. He told the House it was not too late to settle the unhappy dispute to the honour and happiness of both countries. His Lordship spoke with his usual greatness, though at the same time, with much coolness and moderation.

Lord Shelburne and the Duke of Richmond called upon the Lords in Administration to declare, whether they meant to lay the petition of the Congress to the King before the House? and they said, that as there were grounds in that petition for an honorable reconciliation with America, they would move it to be laid before the House, if the Ministry would not. Lord Shelburne also declared, that the most extensive operations, that could be required to be carried on last year, or for the year ensuing, might be effected without employing one single foreigner; and therefore that the measure of contracting for the electoral troops was unnecessary as well as illegal.

The noble Lords in opposition seemed however very willing to acquit the ministry of all criminal intentions, if they would but acknowledge the measure to be unconstitutional, and follow the passing an act of indemnity; and it should seem as if Lord North will be persuaded by his friends to take the necessary step, to quiet the minds of those who think the measure without it would be established into a dangerous precedent.

The previous question was put at eight o'clock, and passed on a division, 75 against 31, proxies on both sides included.

NEWBURY-PORT, January 10.

On Wednesday the 3d of January, arrived in Pemaquid harbour, the brig Squirrel, Richard Willis, master, from Poole, in England, which place he left the 6th of November: On the passage the 2d of December, in lat. 44, long. 38, spoke with the Orpheus Frigate of 32 guns, from England, bound to America, but had met with a very hard gale of wind the 30th of November, by which she lost her main and foremast, and was then bound back to rest; she had been out three weeks when the gale took her.

Capt. Meeds, a passenger, was at the meeting of the Merchants at the King's Arms Tavern, in London, consisting of between seven and eight hundred, who were unanimous to a man in favour of the Americans. They petitioned his Majesty to have matters settled with America, and let forth in their petition that destruction must be brought on the land if the War was carried on; it was signed by 1102 Gentlemen, and his Majesty was pleased to receive it very graciously. Capt. Meeds, also informs that our Friends increase daily, that we shall be

A vessel having lately arrived at Falmouth, (New-England) with London Papers, to the second of November, which were immediately sent to the Congress at Philadelphia. It is supposed, the following advices from the Philadelphia Papers of last Saturday, are collected from those Papers:
LONDON, October 23.

Extract of a letter from the Downs, Dec. 20.
LAST night in a violent gale, the Alice, Fraine, from London to Dublin; Success, Wallace, from Petersburg, for Barcelona; Mary, Marshall, from Perth, for Gibraltar; and five others (but cannot get their names) having lost their anchors and cables, were obliged to run on shore on Sandwich flats, and most of them are bilged, but are in hopes of saving part of their cargoes and materials. We do not hear of any lives being lost.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth Oct. 20.
Yesterday arrived at Spithead, his Majesty's ship Syren, from the Downs, with several transports under convoy bound to Boston; but as the wind blows strong at W. S. W. cannot get their names.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, Oct. 19.
Sir Peter Parker, who now commands his Majesty's ship Barfleur, of 90 guns, under Sir James Douglas, who is Admiral of the Squadron here, is appointed to command his Majesty's ship Bristol, of 50 guns, now at Chatham; and is to be second in command at Boston, in America, with a broad pendant.

More than four hundred hogs and dead sheep were driven on shore in the high winds on Thursday in Cowes Road.

The prisoners in Newgate are much enraged with the Americans for refusing to receive any more transports from England; they complain they are greater sufferers by the American dispute than any other of his Majesty's subjects; for, say they, it we are sent to the colonies, the Americans vow they will hang us if we land, and our countrymen will hang us if we return.

Three more battalions are ordered from Ireland for America.

TOWER OF LONDON, Oct. 24.
Between the hours of nine and ten yesterday morning, Mr. Staveland, of Half-moon Street, Piccadilly, and Mr. Mann, of Queen Anne Street, Westminster (both King's messengers) attended by a constable, repaired to the house of Stephen Sayre, Esq; in Oxford Street. As an excuse to obtain an interview with Mr. Sayre, these beggarly catch-polls of power pretended, that a forged Draught, for two hundred pounds had been issued by the Bank of which Mr. Sayre is proprietor. Obtaining by such rascally means the interview they desired, Mr. Sayre no sooner appeared than the catch-polls acquainted him, that they had an order signed by Lord Rochford, one of the Secretaries of State, to take him into custody, on a charge of high Treason; and to search for, seize, and carry with them, such of his papers as they might deem essential for their purpose.

Mr. Sayre heard the summons with composure, and obeyed it with a manly dignity. Conscious of his innocence, he smiled at the heinousness of the charge, and, in a perfect reliance on his own integrity, he permitted the government ruffians to plunder his secretors, to ransack his boxes, and to pillage his bureau. No sooner did they lay their hands on a letter from Mrs. Macaulay (sister to the Lord Mayor elect) and another letter, addressed to "the Liberator of London," under the signature of "Bernard's Ghost," than they seized them with the hand of rapacity, and carried them off with as little feeling as men unaccustomed to honesty, in the service of Government, usually experience.

Mr. Sayre expressed his readiness to accompany the King's Catch-polls to Lord Rochford's house, having previously dispatched a servant to Mr. Reynolds, requiring his attendance with the utmost expedition. The King's Messengers, Tule-takers, or Catch-polls (call them which you will) conducted Mr. Sayre to the presence of Lord Rochford; and, left Justice should perceive the villany of oppression, her eyes were blinded—for Sir John Fielding was present. An information from one Richardson (an Adjutant of the guards) was read. The charge contained in this information, was to the following purport:

"That Stephen Sayre, Esq; had expressed to him, the said Richardson, an intention of seizing the King's person, as his Majesty went on Thursday to the Parliament House; also an intention of taking possession of the Tower, and of overturning the present government."

After this information had been read, Mr. Sayre replied to the separate charges with that fort of composure which ever accompanies heart-felt innocence; he stated how very lightly he was acquainted with Adjutant Richardson, the informer; he mentioned the only conversation which had ever passed between them; and he was about to enter more largely into the details of the charge, when it was announced to Lord

Rochford and the blind Justice, "that Mr. Reynolds demanded immediate admittance to his client." That the chicanery of courts might not be laid aside, federal messengers passed, but that which could not be denied as a matter of Right, was soon, very courteously granted as a matter of favour. Sir Reynolds was admitted, because it was impossible, consistent with justice, to refuse his admittance. Having been introduced to Lord Rochford and Sir John Fielding, the latter put the following question to Mr. Reynolds:

"Is it Mr. Sayre's desire that you should attend in his behalf?"

Mr. Reynolds replied in the affirmative. Sir John Fielding, with a greater share of audacity than decorum, said, "that this was not true." Mr. Reynolds, with a very proper degree of spirit, replied, "that Sir John Fielding, as a Magistrate might say, that which as a gentleman he could not justify." The blind Knight then desired that it might be asked of Mr. Sayre "Whether he had sent for Mr. Reynolds?" Mr. Sayre replied, "he had sent for him, without mentioning the place where he was to attend."

These particulars being adjusted, it was agreed that Mr. Reynolds might attend the private examination of his friend. The first advice Mr. Reynolds gave to Mr. Sayre was this, "that he should answer no interrogatories which Lord Rochford or Sir John Fielding might propound; and that he should not sign any paper."

The information which contained the charge, was a second time read at the request of Mr. Sayre, who smiling at the recital, Mr. Reynolds joined in the laugh, and said, "that the whole was too ridiculous to be seriously attended to." An altercation then ensued between Mr. Reynolds and Adjutant Richardson the Informer. The two Middlesex Justices, Lord Rochford and Sir John Fielding, were requested by the informer, to silence Mr. Reynolds. He saved them the trouble by observing, "that he should always pay a proper deference to authority, but whatever he had there said of the Informer, he would repeat in any other place whatever."

Mr. Reynolds then told Lord Rochford, "that if after consulting the great law officers of state, (which his Lordship would of course) as the information did not amount to a direct charge against Mr. Sayre, his Lordship should think himself warranted to receive bail, ample and sufficient bail should be given; but if it was thought warrantable to commit, he scorned to ask a favour for his client."

Mr. Sayre was ordered into an adjacent apartment, and he was soon afterwards committed a close prisoner to the TOWER.

It would be a scandalous omission to conclude this narrative without doing justice to the behaviour of Mr. Sayre. As a subject of a free state, his demeanor was mainly; as a Patriot it was intrepid; as a Gentleman it was polite. He treated the malice of Informers with the utmost contempt; the facility of informations, when preferred by the creatures, and countenanced by the authority of government, this he smiled at with ineffable disdain. "The unhappy effects of such informations, government (Mr. Sayre said) had amply experienced by giving ear to a *Barnard's Ghost* and *Hutchinson*. By false informations, and the vilest of suggestions, these men had consented to become the willing instruments in carrying on the purposes of a bloody minded administration. But whatever Informers government might encourage, integrity was a shield which would protect men of honour from their shafts. Defended by that shield, Mr. Sayre said, he should enter the apartments of a prison, conscious that they would prove a safe asylum for virtue."

The Duke of Grafton, on Thursday in the House of Lords, to the astonishment of almost every body, drew out his whole artillery against administration; he said, the part they were taking against America, was equally disgraceful to statesmen and Britons, as it was injurious to the rights of humanity;—that he trembled for the dismemberment of to great a part of our empire, which he had no doubt would be effected, if some special check was not given to the dreadful operations of war;—that if administration was determined to go on, all he could do, would be to give them every opposition in his power, and that he would not be restrained from this on any consideration whatever;—that he should make all kinds of business, nay even sickness itself bend to this duty, for that if his health would not otherwise permit it, he would be carried in a litter to the house. Likewise the Bishop of Peterborough, in a strain suitable to the dignity of his position, pressed with great humanity the stoppage of human blood.

The popular party is strengthened this session with the Duke of Grafton, the Bishop of Peterborough, General Conway, and most of their connections in both houses.

A letter from Pembroke, dated the 25th instant, mentions, that several pieces of

wrecks, and a great many dead bodies were continually coming on shore there, some without legs and others without arms, &c. two more were seen floating without heads.

By virtue of a Habeas Corpus granted on Thursday night by Lord Mansfield, Stephen Sayre, Esq; was on Saturday morning at ten o'clock conveyed by the proper officers from the Tower to Lord Mansfield's house in Bloomsbury Square. Messrs. Adair, Dayrell, Lucas, Alleyne, and Lee, attended on the part of Mr. Sayre; and White, partner with the Solicitor of the Treasury, on the part of the crown. After the two first mentioned counsel had disported for some little time on the impropriety of Mr. Sayre's being committed to close confinement by virtue of the warrant of commitment, which only conveyed a general charge; and Mr. White having declared that he had no instructions to oppose the bail, his Lordship called for the warrant of commitment; and immediately after perusing it, pronounced, that he had not the least doubt of Mr. Sayre's being entitled to bail; as he observed, that that gentleman was only charged with treasonable practices, and that he (L. M.) should not have refused the bail if Mr. Sayre had come without any counsel. Bail was accordingly directly offered and accepted, viz. Mr. Sayre himself in 200l. and John Reynolds and Coote Purdon, Esq; in 200l. each.

Mr. Sayre very politely thanked Lord Mansfield for his readiness in granting the writ, and consequently giving him his personal liberty, at the same time observing, that he hoped his Lordship would join with him "in looking back with veneration on the wisdom and spirit of our ancestors, in guarding the subject by such effectual barriers against the intrusions of despotism in the worst of times." To which his Lordship replied, "I hope so too; Mr. S. let us both act constitutionally, and we shall fall into no difficulties or dangers."

Mr. Sayre afterwards returned with his lady to their house in Oxford Street; and his friends to their respective homes.

The Lord Mayor was present, and received very politely by Lord Mansfield.

Oct. 29 The Argo, a transport, bound from Cork to Quebec, with three companies of the 46th regiment on board, left Cork on the 18th instant, and has not since been heard of.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, Oct. 28.

Letters are received here from Labrador and Newfoundland. From the former we learn, that there was a violent gale of wind at N. N. E. the 12th of September, which drove every ship on the coast ashore, except the Mary; one is lost, viz. the Jenny, of Bristol, when just arrived from a coasting trip; part of her cargo was landed, and the rest likely to be saved, being salmon; no cod fish were on board; four other vessels are on shore, and it is doubtful if any one can be got off; of fifteen shallops that were fishing, eight only got safe; seven are missing. The accounts from St. John's are of the same date. Between 2000 and 3000 persons are supposed to be lost; boats sunk; houses, flakes, and stages blown down; a number of ships on shore, many of which cannot be got off.

Upwards of 600 vessels which used to be employed in the American trade, are now laid up in the river without employ.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday Oct. 31.

THIS day, though the House sat but a short time, they went through a great deal of private business.

The resolution of Monday, "that a supply be granted to his Majesty," was reported and agreed to, and a Committee of Supply accordingly appointed.

Hon. Mr. Maitland gave notice, that if no satisfaction was intended to be given relative to the measures of introducing Hanoverian troops into the dominions of Great Britain, without the previous consent of Parliament, he would in a few days move for leave to bring in a bill of indemnity; but it would spare him the trouble, if the minister would now rise and tell him, whether he or his friends had such a bill in contemplation.

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Gov. Johnston said, he was neither satisfied with the intended motion, nor proposed resolution. He remembered very well at the time of passing the last bill of indemnity, for prohibiting the exportation of corn, there was a speech attributed to Lord Mansfield, who, when he speaks, says the Governor, can ride the horse of Liberty, most ably; where, instead of speaking of private actions, or approving of bills of indemnity, he contended that nothing but a downright pardon, reciting the crime, should be a proper indemnification for those who should advise his Majesty to supersede the laws.

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Lord Rochford, in reply, entered into a justification of the measure, as safe, constitutional, and expedient, on which ground he moved the previous question; that is, to take the sense of the House whether the depending motion shall be put.

An interesting debate followed, and the speakers in support of the previous question, or, in favour of the legality and expediency of the measure of employing the Electoral troops, were the Lords Talbot, Rochford, Weymouth, Denbigh, and the Lord Chancellor. In support of the Duke of Richmond's motion, the Duke of Grafton and Richmond, and the Lords Ellingham, Lyttelton, Shelburne and Camden.

In the course of the debate all the old arguments, respecting the American contest, were repeated, pro and con, but

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The previous question was put at eight o'clock, and passed on a division, 75 against 31, proxies on both sides included.

NEWBURY-PORT, January 10.

On Wednesday the 3d of January, arrived in Pemaquid harbour, the brig Squirrel, Richard Willis, master, from Poole, in England, which place he left the 6th of November: On the passage the 2d of December, in lat. 44, long. 38, spoke with the Orpheus Frigate of 32 guns, from England, bound to America, but had met with a very hard gale of wind the 30th of November, by which the lost her main and foremast, and was then bound back to reft; she had been out three weeks when the gale took her.

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Richardson the Informer, against Mr. Sayre, was some time ago in the Marlborough-street, and as Mr. Sayre and Lee were then there, and as said Richardson was an American, (for one he is) they took him out, procured him a Serjeanty in the Guards, and by their interest he is at present what he is, an Adjutant and Informer.—The London Association have entered most cordially into the business of Mr. Sayre's commitment, and are determined to interest themselves in behalf of every friend to Liberty, who may be marked out as a victim to ministerial ven-

Likewise, on the same evening, a ship from London, burthen about 200 tons, ——— Bowie, master, owned at London, out 12 weeks, with the following articles on board.

the enemy, who now, apprehending that they shall not hold the place, give very good treatment to the prisoners.—That all the officers distinguished themselves by their good conduct.—Lieutenant Colonel Green, Majors Bigsaw and Meigs, Captains Oswald and Barry, are particularly mentioned as having done themselves great honour.—That General Montgomery and Captain McPherson, were buried on the second of January, with the honours of war; and that Major Meigs was out for three days of his parole of honour, having leave to carry all the officers by baggage.—One letter concludes with the following reflection, "Our enemies will soon find, that America is

landers, in laid towns, and within three miles of two Presbyterian meeting houses, and one mile from two good grist mills, half a mile from a good saw mill; on the land, is a good framed house, two log houses, one barn, a young bearing orchard, consisting of 250 grafts trees; a meadow, on which may be mown 12 tons of good English hay, much more may be made; about 15 acres of upland, cleared and the whole under the plow; the remainder well timbered. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. A good title will be given by

J. KENNEDY DALZELL.

POET'S CORNER.

Mr. HOLT,
Please to infer for the left time, the following lines, in answer to the female author in your Journal No. 1725; and as she has hinted the prerogative of her sex in giving the last word, she may hereafter enjoy it without any farther molestation from her humble servant the

AUTHOR.
[Defend the Printer, gentle Phobus! From every maker of a Rebus, Teeming with answers and replies, Like ghosts, to haunt him till he dies.]

MY Poetess, I'm fairly tir'd;
But shall I quit the field?
Shall I, with proud ambition fir'd,
To any woman yield?
My ut'ring in of heathen names,
Altho' you discommend,
I justified, then cease to blame,
Or else your charge defend.
Subtil, again from that you flew,
("The madley made me smile,")
To Nero, and that rakes you too,
Who did the maid beguile.—
In Rebus'es it matters not,
If good and bad we blend;
Mere bagatelles, not worth a jot,
The subject's all our end.
That we may sometimes criticise,
(Was your reply to me,)
Both while we answer or advise,
For sake of brevity.
I fancy this retort was wrong,
What can my lady mean?
Your Rebus, ma'am, was pretty long,
Your answer yet unken!
The debt which to your sex I owe,
In penitence I'll pay,
Give the last word, deal the last blow,
Submissive I'll obey.

OSNABRUGS,
To be SOLD,
At SOLOMON SIMSON'S,
In STONE STREET,
Who has likewise,
A few low priced CHINTZES, with
some COCOA; and INDIGO. 25-8

WANTS A PLACE,
A S a Wet Nurse, a Young Woman
with a good Breast of Milk. Enquire
of the Printer. 25-8.

TO THE PUBLIC.
WHEREAS the Committee of Safety in this
City have taken into consideration the utility
of putting into execution as speedily as possible,
the plan proposed in the New York Journal, No. 1725,
for promoting and establishing a Manufactory
here, for the purpose of employing our industrious
poor: They have therefore ordered a certain sum
for that laudable purpose, and have appointed
JOHN RAMSAY, of this City, to the
present superintendency thereof. The present serves
therefore to request, That all hutchmen, and
spinners of flax, and weavers of linen yarn, who
inclinate to serve in these different branches, do im-
mediately, as soon as convenient, apply to said
John Ramsay, who will treat with them accord-
ingly. 25-8

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,
A CONVENIENT HOUSE in Chatham, or Pe-
tack River, it has four rooms on a floor, with
fire places to each, a large entry, cellar, &c. likewise
two acres of good land, whereon is a stable, good
garden, court yard, &c. It is situated on the main
road from Morris-Town to Elizabeth-Town, about
twelve miles from the latter, and is very suitable for
a tradesman. For particulars enquire of Messrs Paul
Day or Doctor Stephen Ball, in Chatham. 25-8
Chatham, Morris-County, Dec. 29, 1775.

WHEREAS a certain Sloop called the POLLY
and ANN, destined for Boston, and laden
with provisions, &c. for the Ministerial Troops
there, was lately stranded upon Mansquon Beach,
in the Colony of New-Jersey; and whereas the
Committee of Safety of said Colony has taken pos-
session of said Sloop and cargo, committing them
to the care of the subscribers, and permitting them
to deliver to the seamen and passengers, their wear-
ing apparel, bedding, chests, &c. provided they,
in a reasonable time, call for the same. This is to
give public notice, that there are yet in their pos-
session a number of beds with bedding, and chests,
with wearing apparel and other fundries, which
will be delivered to the owners, proving property;
if they apply personally on or before the 15th day
of February next, otherwise they will be sold to pay
costs. (25-8) DAVID FORMAN,
Monmouth, New-J. NATH. SCUDDER,
Jersey, Jan. 17. THOMAS HENDERSON.

TO BE SOLD, or EXCHANGED
for a House in New-York.
A Convenient FARM, lying 70 miles up the
North River, and two mill west of it, con-
taining 250 acres of land, 50 of which is under good
improvement, well watered with living springs,
stable and meadow land sufficient for a large flock,
and near a public landing on the river; a good
dwelling house well finished, barn and other out
houses, fit and commodious for a farmer, trader or
gentleman.—Any person inclining to purchase on
exchange, as above mentioned, may know further,
by applying to me the subscriber, living on the pre-
mises, or to Abraham Ely, Carman, in Warren-
Street, New-York. ABRAHAM PERKINS.
New-Marborough, Jan. 25. 25-7.

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE,

NEW-YORK.
TO THE PUBLIC.

What Amendment in the Constitution, and what
Increase of neighbourly Love there would be, if
greater Regard were paid to that so truly valuable
Rule "Do as you wou'd be done unto."
It concerns me in a very particular Manner, to be
under the Necessity of thus addressing you, but I
flatter myself the visible Cause will in part plead my
Excuse.—When I sat out to establish this Office in
June 1764, it was upon the strict Principles of doing
Justice to my Employers, and rendering them every
Service possible, within my Power and Ability: my
chief Object in view was that Support which, through
your considerate Favours, I have hitherto obtained,
and by which I have received your greatest Appro-
bation of the Undertaking. Indeed had it in my
Hopes that an experienced Conductor, added to the
approving myself a useful Member to Society,
would one Day be the Means to restore, that, the
greatest Liberty a dependent Individual can enjoy,
"the full Exercise of his regular Profession;" but
in this I have hitherto been disappointed, and now,
from the increasing Difficulty of the present unhap-
py Times, I feel the want of that Liberty in a Man-
ner I never expected:—Still to be kept in a disfran-
chised State, after living so many Years a decent In-
habitant of this respectable City, with great defe-
rence, an uncommon Hardship, especially consider-
ing (unless first attacked) I have never said, or done
ought, to give Offence. That I have rather too
closely pursued the impolitic Maxim of letting the
Morrow take care for itself, may be true; but none
can say I have acted as the bad Tenant, who carries
the Manure from off his Lordship's Farm; for I
have cheerfully distributed my little Earnings on the
Spot, and ever gloried in your enabling me to sup-
port the Character of a Gentleman, in despite of all
my Enemies. Of whom, let the most invidious and
designing, call me by what Nick name they may;
WIRE or TOXY, or urge what their own Wicked-
ness can invent to my Disadvantage,—until I shall
be put into possession of my last Six-Fect Freehold,
this will be my principle, and this my ever fervent
Wish, "That the Crown and Dignity of my Royal
Sovereign may be supported, and a speedy Peace,
both lasting and honourable, restored to AMERICA,
without that Effusion of Blood which may endanger
a Division of this fine Country, in any Manner sim-
ilar to that of the Polish PLUM CAKE."
As a Brother from Adam, &c. nearly returning
into Mama's Lap, I crave your occasional Remem-
brance of this Office, upon a firm Dependence that
the Business thereof will be effectually executed, and
that I remain with great Truth,
Your affectionate Friend and faithful Servant,
BROAD-STREET, JOHN C. KNAPP.
15th Jan. 1776. Attorney at Law, de B. R.
See the Westminster Magazine for August,
1764, Page 416.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD,
RUN AWAY on Monday the 15th instant,
from the Subscriber, an apprentice lad, named
JOHN WEBB, born in New-York, about nineteen
years of age, five feet eight inches high, fair com-
plexion, light brown hair and eyes; by trade a
blacksmith.—He had on a dark dove-coloured knee
coat, a pair of buckskin breeches, a pair of home-
spun stockings, and a pair of new shoes.—Took
with him a pair of blue flag breeches, and a cer-
eoloured coat.—Whoever takes up and returns the
said apprentice, or secures him in any goal, giving
notice to his said master, shall receive the above re-
ward.
JOHN BAILEY, Cutler.
All persons are hereby forewarned not to har-
bour entertain or conceal the said apprentice, as
they will answer it at their peril.
N. B. He proposed going to Boston. 25-8

TO BE SOLD,
A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, in Rarway,
containing about 17 acres, (3 of which is good
mowing ground) pleasantly situated on a public
road, between Amboy and Elizabeth-Town, eight
miles from the former, and six from the latter, and front-
ing a pleasant navigable river, within sight of four
public landings, from which, boats have frequently
fallen to New-York, in three or four hours.—
The HOUSE has been lately built, contains three
rooms on the lower floor, with two fire places,
three rooms above, a good cellar, a piazza in front,
a well of the best water, an excellent garden plot,
a barn and chair house, a convenient work shop,
about forty apple trees in their prime, some peach
and pear trees.—Also, another LOT, lying near
the other, containing about eight acres, is an excel-
lent piece of meadow.—Also, a small HOUSE
and LOT, about fifty feet in front, and two hun-
dred deep, situated near two of the landings above
mentioned. The House is in good repair, contains
two rooms with fire places in each.—The whole to
be sold together or separately, as best suits the Pur-
chasers. For further particulars, enquire of Isaac
Shorwell, living on the premises, who will give an
indisputable title for the same, or the Printer here-
of. 25-8

**An Extract from a Resolve of the Committee
of Safety for New-Jersey.**
Princeton, Jan. 12, 1776.
RESOLVED, That a man and horse be kept in
constant readiness, by each of the several Com-
mittees of Newark, Elizabeth-Town, Woodbridge,
New-Brunswick, Princeton and Trenton, whose
business shall be to forward all Expresses, to and
from the Continental Congress; and that the afore-
said town Committees, shall on every intelligence
of any invasion or alarm, send Expresses to the
neighbouring town Committees, who are directed to
provide Expresses, to forward the same from town
to town, to the town Committees, and such officers
of the militia, as they may think proper to notify
thereof, throughout the colony, with as much expe-
dition as may be in their power; and that all ex-
penses incurred by such Expresses, the Treasurers of
this colony, appointed by the Provincial Congress
or either of them, are hereby required to pay, on or-
der or orders, signed by the Chairmen of either of
the Committees of the townships of this Colony,
which orders will indorsement thereon by the per-
son or persons to whom the same is made payable,
shall be sufficient vouchers to the said Treasurers
or either of them for such sums of money as they or
either of them may pay thereon, as aforesaid.
A true Copy,
By Order of the Committee,
ABRAHAM CLARK, D. Sec'y.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.
RUN AWAY from the subscriber, at Suffex
County-House, New-Jersey, last Saturday night,
an Irish servant lad named EDWARD MOFFATT,
about 17 years of age; he is much marked with the
Small-pox, has a remarkable mole on one side of his
nose, brown curled hair and large grey eyes; Had
on an old felt hat, a brown coating coat, with a
red collar, pale blue cloth jacket, with brass buttons,
under it an old Damask jacket, buckskin breeches,
very greasy, square metal knee buckles, an osen-
bribs shirt, blue yarn stockings, old shoes, and an
Indian blanket.—Whoever takes up and se-
cures said servant, so that his said master may have
him again, shall receive the above Reward, and rea-
sonable charges paid by
THOMAS ANDERSON.
January 8th, 1776. 25-7.

WHEREAS in the list of Delinquents in
Queen's county, published in the New-
York Journal, No. 1731, is inserted the name
Henry Suydam, which may have supposed to be
the subscriber, who not choosing to lie under the
imputation of being an enemy to his country, takes
this method to make known to the public, that the
person called Henry Suydam, in the said list, is not
the subscriber.
HENDRICK SUYDAM,
23-26 Miller, living at New Town, L. Island.

IN COMMITTEE, Jan. 26, 1776.

WHEREAS, on or about the seventh day of
October last, a certain small sloop, said to
be the tender of the Viper sloop of war, was taken
with three persons on board, in Barnegat Bay, and
is now detained in possession of the Committee of
the county of Monmouth, in New-Jersey; Said
Committee, in pursuance of the direction of the Pro-
vincial Congress, do publish the following descrip-
tive advertisement, viz.

That the length of said small sloop from stem to
stern, is about thirty feet; depth of her hold three
feet and an half; her quarter deck twelve, and her
main deck eighteen feet long; three cloths in the
head, and eight in the foot of her mainmast; her
bowsprit five feet over her stem, with a bar of iron
up the same; her hoist piece of iron, and her bur-
then about three cords.—The person, who says he
is a midshipman, and had the command of her, in-
forms, that she was taken from the Provincials at
a place called Holme's Hole, laden with fruit, &c.
and was sent by Admiral Greaves to the Viper for a
tender.—If the original owner shall apply, prove
property and pay charges, any time before the first
of May next, he may have her again, in present
condition.
Signed by Order,
J. BURROWS, Chairman.

**RULES AND ORDERS
FOR REGULATING THE
MILITIA.**
Of the Colony of NEW-YORK, Recommended by
the PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, December 20,
1775, and ordered to be PUBLISHED, with an
APPENDIX.
To be SOLD by the PRINTER hereof near the
COFFEE-HOUSE.

COPARTNERSHIP.
THE Copartnership of THOMAS and JAMES
ARDEN being expired, this is to request all
those who are indebted to them, to discharge the
same as speedily as possible: All accounts that re-
main unsettled on the first of March, will be put
in the hands of an Attorney, and all those to whom
they are indebted are desired to bring in their ac-
counts, that they may be settled.
January 18, 1776. 25-7.

Boulting-Cloths,
AND a few Tons of STRAINED OIL,
to be Sold.—Inquire at BENJAMIN
UNDERHILL'S, near Beckman's Slip.
New-York, 11th January, 1776. 23-4

NOTICE is hereby gi-
ven, to the respective
creditors of Daniel Perine, jun. an insolvent
debtor, now confined for debt, in the com-
mon goal of the free borough and town of
Elizabeth, in said county, that they be and
appear, before two of the judges of the In-
ferior Court of common pleas, for the said
county of Essex, at the court house in El-
izabeth-Town, on Monday the nineteenth
day of February next, by two o'clock in the
afternoon of the same day, to shew cause, if
any they have, why an assignment of said
debtor's estate should not be made, and he
discharged from his confinement; agreeable to
an act of the Governor, Council and Gen-
eral Assembly of said province of New-Jer-
sey, entitled, "An act for the relief of in-
solvent debtors," made and passed in the
twelfth year of his present Majesty's reign.
23-28

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
RUN AWAY from the subscriber an appren-
tice young man, named HENRY LEE, a
well set man, about five feet eight inches high: Had
on when he went away, a grey furcoat, brownish
coloured wilton coat, new buckskin breeches, with
fundry other clothes: is supposed to have gone to
the camp at Cambridge. Whoever takes up and se-
cures said apprentice, so that his master may have
him again, shall receive the above reward; and all
necessary charges, paid by
OLIVER SPENCER.

Newtown, Suffex-County, Jan. 9, 1776.
WHEREAS a person who passed by the name
of JOSEPH MCCARRLE, about the 19th
of September last, left at the house of the sub-
scriber, a brown HORSE and two saddles, in pawn
for a debt, which he at that time contracted; and
as the time which he promised to redeem them is some
months elapsed, he is hereby informed, that if he
does not come and take them away before the 10th
of February next, that they will then be sold for the
payment of his debt and charges.
25-27. JEAN ALLEN.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.
RUN AWAY from the subscriber, at Suffex
County-House, New-Jersey, last Saturday night,
an Irish servant lad named EDWARD MOFFATT,
about 17 years of age; he is much marked with the
Small-pox, has a remarkable mole on one side of his
nose, brown curled hair and large grey eyes; Had
on an old felt hat, a brown coating coat, with a
red collar, pale blue cloth jacket, with brass buttons,
under it an old Damask jacket, buckskin breeches,
very greasy, square metal knee buckles, an osen-
bribs shirt, blue yarn stockings, old shoes, and an
Indian blanket.—Whoever takes up and se-
cures said servant, so that his said master may have
him again, shall receive the above Reward, and rea-
sonable charges paid by
THOMAS ANDERSON.
January 8th, 1776. 25-7.

WHEREAS in the list of Delinquents in
Queen's county, published in the New-
York Journal, No. 1731, is inserted the name
Henry Suydam, which may have supposed to be
the subscriber, who not choosing to lie under the
imputation of being an enemy to his country, takes
this method to make known to the public, that the
person called Henry Suydam, in the said list, is not
the subscriber.
HENDRICK SUYDAM,
23-26 Miller, living at New Town, L. Island.

SAMUEL LOUDON,

Published the first Number of his News Paper, in-
titled the NEW-YORK PACKET, on Thursday
the fourth current, to be continued weekly.
THE NEW-YORK PACKET
is printed on large and good Paper, with elegant
Types, almost new. Those who incline to en-
courage the Publication of it, will be pleased to
send in their Names, with Directions where to send
their Papers. Due Pains shall be taken in forward-
ing the Papers by Post-Riders, and in providing fit
Persons to carry them to the Customers in this City.
Those who incline to take the New-York Packet
from the first Number, may be supplied by their
Most humble Servant,
SAMUEL LOUDON.

**TO BE SOLD BY
SAMUEL VAN HORNE,**
At the lower end of Wall Street;
MADEIRA Wine, from eight to 20
years old, Port, Claret, Jamaica spi-
rits, warranted ten years old; old Brandy,
Quart Bottles, and wickered bottles, from
five to eight gallon. 23-26

MONEY TO BE LET.
ON Approved Security, from One Hun-
dred to One Thousand Pounds.—En-
quire of the Printer. 23-26

TO BE SOLD,
A LIKELY HEALTHY young Negro
WENCH, 16 years of age, has had the
small Pox and Measles, sold for no fault, but
want of employ.—Enquire of the Printer.
Elizabeth-Town, Dec. 12, 1775.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a fawny brindle
COW, about three years old, very small, big
forehead white.—The owner is desired to call, pay
charges and take her away.
ABRAHAM CANNON.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,
Removed from his house in Wall Street, to Beck-
man-Street, (formerly Chapel-Street)

TAKES this method to inform his friends and
the public in general, that he has, for sale, a
large quantity of BOTTLED PORTER,
which he will warrant as good as any in London.
For cash Twelve Shillings per dozen, or Nine if the
bottles are returned.

FINE BOTTLED CIDER of a peculiar
quality and flavour, at Nine shillings per dozen—
Cash for empty Quart Bottles. 25-10

A YOUNG WOMAN with a good
young Breast of Milk, would go into
a Family as a Nurse; she can be well re-
commended. Enquire of Mrs. Fisher in
Stone Street. 24-7.

Just arrived from PHILADELPHIA,
DOCTOR HILL'S newly improved great STOM-
ACHIC TINCTURE, being a very excellent
medicine for all weak Stomachs, as it procures a
good healthy appetite, and a sound digestion: for
as most diseases have their origin contracted in a
weak Stomach, by the use of this Tincture they may
be prevented.

Also a fresh quantity of Dr. Hill's American Bal-
sam; whose great efficacy is so well known, as to
be the most inveterate disorder, in the breast, is the
cure of breath, colds, coughs, and whooping coughs
in children. Many persons, from a proper use and
continuing the same a reasonable time, have ac-
quired great benefit and relief, and some have been
effectually cured of the most painful rheumatisms,
cholic, gravel and consumptions.—Doctor
Hill's own directions, printed in London, are
wrapt about each bottle, the price therein men-
tioned, is meant sterling money; but for the
poor and indigent it is allowed to be sold at New-
York, at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or at 4s. 4d. by the do-
zen. To prevent counterfeits, both the balsam and
tincture are (by appointment) to be sold by Michael
Hoffman, shop-keeper, living in the Broad-Way,
near the Oldswego-Market, and by none else in this
city.
MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

A quantity of German PRUNES,
To be sold by said HOFFMAN.

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,
HAVING removed their store to New-Haven,
desire all those indebted to them, to call and
settle their accounts, either with them at New-
Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phoenix, living in New-York,
nearly opposite where said Broome and Company
kept their store.—They have still on hand, a small
assortment of Goods suitable for the approaching
season, to be sold for cash or short credit, on the
usual moderate terms.
New-York, October 3, 1775.

BY virtue of writs of Fieri Facias and Venditio-
on exponsa, to me directed, issued out of
the Supreme Court of the Province of New-York,
against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements
of William Earl of Sterling, I have taken and
taken the undermentioned lots and parcels of land,
being in the patent of Checkfords, county of Orange,
and Province aforesaid: All which I shall expose to
sale by way of public vendue, on Tuesday the 9th
of January next, at the house of Francis Smith, in
Smith's Clove, at 10 o'clock in the morning, per me
Jesse Woodhull, Sheriff
of Orange County.

The following lots of land are in the Checkfords
Patent, in Orange County, near Herkiltaw, on
Hudson's river, (viz.)
1 Farm part of lot No. 1, 75 acres
2 ditto lot 2, 125 ditto do.
3 do. lot 3, 125 do. do.
4 do. lot 4, 125 do. do.
5 do. lot 5, 67 do.
6 do. lot 6, 125 do.
7 do. lot 7, 125 do. do.
8 do. lot 8, 75 do. do.
9 do. lot 9, 125 do. do.
10 do. lot 10, 125 do. do.
11 do. part of lot 11, 125 do. do.
12 do. lot 12, 125 do. in the Clove
13 do. lot 13, 125 do. do.
14 do. lot 14, 334 do. do.
The following lots are in the division of the said
Patent, called the Great Mountains, (viz.)
Lot No. 1, contains 4895 acres
Lot No. 2, contains 4124 ditto.
25-10

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shilling
four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.